CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave. and Fifty-nth-st.-This Evening at &.-Grand Concert. Theo. Thomas. J.

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-y-thinl-st.—This Evening at R.—" Ses of Ice." Length Western. NIRLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—" Formosa; OLYMPIC THEATER—This Afternoon at 2, and Even-g at 8,—" Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. G. C. Reward, G. L. Fox.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—This Evening.—Mis-SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 32 Fifth-ave.— This Day and Evening-Exhibition of Paintings by Gustave Dore.

The Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—
The Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—
This Afternoon, and Evening at 8.—The "Queen of Hearts, etc." WALLACK'S THEATER,—This Evening at 8,—"Solon blugle" and "Live Indian." John E. Owens.

Wood's Museum, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.-9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Two dramatic performances of

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at so'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869.

Napoleon has been able to sign a number of decrees and receive a report of the Senatus Consultum as just passed his Senate. The possibility of Prince Napoleon's appointment to the head of the French Administration is discussed abroad. Ministerial responsibility will be urged in Prussia at the next session of its Parliament. The Swiss refuse to join in Prince Hohenlohe's contemplated action against the Roman Council. Ex-Minister Browne denies that the Chinese Government have granted any telegraphic concessions. A quarrel, threatening to become violent on one side, has occurred between the Cap-tain-General and the Supreme Court of Cuba. A Madrid paper reports that Minister Sickles has threatened the recognition of the island. Prince Arthur is traveling in The body of Gen, Rawlins is lying in state at the War ways be in demand for settlements, estates, and trusts of New-Brunswick.

Department in Washington, and his funeral will take place on Thursday. [All efforts to penetrate the Avondale coal mine have so far proved unsuccessful, and all hope for the safety of the miners is almost extinct. Several persons have been arrested as accessory to the shooting of the Revenue officer in Philadelphia. The New-England Fair opened under favorable auspices yesterday, and the Governor-General of Canada was present. Two sets of Directors were elected for the Susquehanna Railroad yesterday, and the matter will again be given to the Courts. The Massachusetts State Liquor Agent has been arrested, charged with defrauding the Revenue. There is unusual activity in the Navy-Yards, and all officers are

The annual Fair of the remember of the New-York College are discussing the propriety of excluding Latin and Greek. Charles Brown, shot at the Morristown, Pa., camp-meeting, died on Monday. There were 504 deaths in this city last week; two were from hydrophobia. In Brooklyn, 203 deaths. John Hickey, kicked in the abdomen, in Roosevelt-st., will probably die. Margaret Smith died suddenly in East Twenty-seventh-st., on Monday, under suspicious circumstances. Martin Leland, charged with forging Philadelphia city warrants, has been dis charged. Collector Grinnell will hereafter appoint foremen of weighers in the Customs. An old lady, at Guttenberg, N. J., was so beaten, on Sunday, that she will probably die. Gold. 1361, 1361, 1361. Temperature, 72, 80, 80, 77.

The telegraph furnishes us with little information in regard to the State Election held in Vermont yesterday; but there can be no reasonable doubt that a Republican Legislature was chosen, with the following State ticket: Governor-PETER T. WASHBURN of Woodstock

Lieut-Governor-George W. Hendee of Morristown. State Treasurer-John A. Page of Montpelier.

One good turn deserves another, particularly in affairs of revolution. The Prussians are ready to testify their admiration of French reform by urging upon their Government the principle of Cabinet responsibility. Count Bismarck is profoundly aware of its meaning, and may as inevitably yield to the shock of Liberalism as did his crowned cotemporary.

We have only a Spanish paper as authority for the report that Gen. Sickles has declared to the Regency that public opinion in the United States will force the recognition of Cuba unless Spain help herself and us to some better alternative. The Epoca, however, stands so high an organ, and the desperation of its comment on the report is so closely followed by other Spanish papers, that we confess to some belief in the announcement that our Government has been tempted to do what it has been the absurd policy of Spain to provoke. Of course the Madrid papers rage against the dishonor of abandoning Cuba, and are willing to spend in its ruin means which their country does not

The ladies of Miss Authony's Association feel burt because these villainous newspapers are not impressed with the dignity of the Twentythird-st. conversazioni, and venture now and Debt. We do not say that this can be begun and adds nothing to our news. We have no then upon a mild sort of joke when speaking of their high assemblies. For our own do hope and trust, that, if we keep steadily part we can aver that we never approach the Bureau without a sensible accession of solemnity, and would no more think of profaning its Administration. mysteries with irreverent mirth than of giving out conundrums in Plymouth Meeting-House. If we speak of these lovely women now and then in a laughing and humorous sort of way, it is because of the mollifying effect which feminine charms al-

must smile sometimes, and we smile when we are pleased. The ladies purpose expanding as soon as possible into a daily newspaper, wherein they can get all the dignity and attention they want. We heartily wish them success, and hope they will enjoy the work.

The letter from Mr. Chief-Justice Chase, which appears in another column, makes public views which it is well known he has long been expressing privately to all with whom he had any conversation, or to whom he has written, on the subject. It was shown to us by the gentleman to whom it was addressed some time ago, but seeing that it was obviously not intended for publication, and appreciating the desire of its author not to obtrude his feelings on such matters, we have said nothing about it. Since it has been printed elsewhere, however, we put it on record it as a part of the political history of the times.

The meeting at the Sub-Treasury yesterday to inaugurate a subscription for the relief of the family of the late Secretary Rawlins, was hastily summoned by private note, and many of those addressed were out of town; yet the response was cordial, and, though but a score or two were present, \$14,000 were at once subscribed, which Gen. Grant's subscription swells to \$15,000.

And now, if any one feels that it would be a privilege to add his mite for this purpose, let him not wait to be asked, but inclose his check, greenbacks, bank note, or stamp to Gen. D. Butterfield, United States Sub-Treasury, New-York. Let whatever is done be done at once, and the destitute widow and orphans, if not consoled in their affliction, at least be placed beyond the reach of want.

The Fair of the American Institute will be opened to the public this evening. Much care and expense have been bestowed upon the preliminary work, and there is every prospect not only of a successful inauguration, but a prosperous and instructive season. Although much of the valuable material exhibited comes from the country, we find every year more and more of our city people interested in the show. Every year finds hundreds of our former citizens settled in the adjoining country, and they and their families very soon learn to work in and talk of the garden and the orchard, and take interest in prize potatoes and the varieties of fruits and vegetables. To these the Fair is peculiarly interesting; yet even more so to mechanics and artisans in every branch of industry. We hope to see a large attendance and daily increasing interest.

FUNDING OUR DEBT.

Mr. Chas. S. P. Bowles, an American banker now in Europe, writes from Geneva to Secretary Boutwell a letter on our National Debt and the Financial policy of our Government, which is valuable as the testimony of an intelligent observer to the steady growth and present strength of our credit in Europe, and of which we, hence, reprint several paragraphs. With regard to the rate of interest at which our prospective Consol is to be offered we are glad to find Mr. Bowles speaking as

"For us to offer four-and-a-half per cent.—or one-half as much again as England—would be to admit weakness, and to underrate our own strength. It would be one of those half measures, which some timid people are so fond of adepting. It seems to have an air of compromise about it, which we expect to find only in those who doubt their own credit. It appears to solicit credit instead of commanding it, which we have the right and the power to do.

"It may be urged that four per cent. would not be a sufficient inducement to our own investors, and that, at this reduced rate, we cannot count upon the present amount of foreign investments.

"Exemption from taxation would place these bonds on an even footing with most other money investments in our country; and the amount of capital commonly loaned at low rates or lying idle in our banks, insurance and trust companies, would gradually be absorbed thereby.

"These long four per cent. untaxed bonds would al-

kinds, which investments, as our con

ways be in demand for settiments, east our country grows richer, are steadily increasing.

"Many persons in Europe have been tempted by the high rate of interest to invest in our bonds.

"The great majority of such investments have been made in the face of supposed risk, and by the more daring and less conservative class of investors. A very large proportion is, even now, held by speculators, or by business houses for the employment of balances; it is closely questioned whether any large percentage of our bonds has been bought for permanent investments, by the great capitalists and moneyed institutions.

"The very uncertain term of the bond itself would almost confirm this doubt.

"But, while the high rate has been the inducement thus far, it is equally unquestionable that that very rate has been a ground of distrust and discredit. If one banker's paper is offered in the street at seven and eight per cent, per annum, while all other paper is selling at three and four per cent, what does it signify! And who buys it but sharpers and venturers!

three and four per cent., what does it signify? And who buys it but sharpers and venturers?

"It is firmly believed that a four per cent. U. S. untaxed gold bond would to-day, or soon, command the attention of another and far more serious class of customers, viz: the bona fide capitalists and investigating agents of conservative Europe.

"We should also remember that we rate ourselves and are rated as one of the Great Powers of the World; why then should we pay a greater rate of interest than our pages?"

"In answer to this question, we can properly reply that four per cent, is not a greater rate of interest for our country than three per cent, is for others.

"Population, capital and property, have accumulated and appreciated in this old world, while scarce, or unde-

"Population, capital and property, have accumulated and appreciated in this old world, while scarce, or undeveloped with us.

"With time, and the creation of proper channels, they will all be equalized, and rates of interest, as they fall with us, may rise with them.

"And four per cent. would seem to be the mean rate.
"As regards the term of the loan, we should remember that forty years is a long time in these days of progress. Forty years ago, there was not a steamship, railroad, or telegraph in existence!

"Who, then, shall say what the coming forty years will bring!

"A thirty years' bond would be long enough, or, if thought essential, then let the option of redemption in not less than thirty, or more than forty years, ile, as now, with the Government. Thirty years from the list of January next, will bring us to the year 1800.

"Young nations, like individuals, may grow rich; and few of us doubt that ours will, or would be surprised to see this dolt sensibly reduced before the dawning of the twentieth century."

M. Bowles, further, states, that Spain has

-Mr. Bowles further states that Spain has adopted the French franc as the monetary unit, and that it has thus become that of France, Belgium, Italy, Rome, Switzerland and Spain, containing nearly One Hundred Millions of people; while Prussia and Austria are ready to follow, and Great Britain, through her Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to assimilate her pound sterling to twenty-five French francs, from which it differs very slightly. If, now, the United States should reduce the amount of silver in their dollar a very little, so as to conform it to the French five-france piece, we might practically have a uniform currency for Christendom. We hope this may be done before we launch the new Consol, and that the amounts named therein, whether in the bonds or the coupons, may be expressed in francs as well as dollars, so as to be everywhere comprehended without translation. Then let us make the interest and principal of our bonds, or, at least, of definite portions of them, payable at London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin or Frankfort, at the pleasure of the holder, and we can float 'a four per cent. untaxable Consol very nearly if not absolutely at par, and so save Forty Millions that we are now paying annually as interest on our and completed in a month or a year; we reducing the volume of our Debt, it may be effected before the close of Gen. Grant's

-As to the smart idea of paying off our Debt by taxing our foreign creditors, Mr. Bowles rial responsibility so far as it may go, are conforcibly says:

"It seems incredible that anything so fallacious and mischievous could gain a hearing. It is only by thus cre-ating doubts of our good faith that our National progress can be checked. To find in a country mon of high post-

gogues to whom our peculiar institutions give birth. Every \$50 or \$100 bond of the United States, held by a foreigner, makes of that holder an ally and an added strength. He becomes an agent for the enlightenment of his circle, and for the encouragement of emigration to our country. Shall we, then, in petty pursuit of a few evading tax-payers, nullify our obligations, thereby discouraging the hopes and destroying the confidence of our European friends, by taxing indiscriminately with these evaders our allies and future immigrants?

-We do not know Mr. Bowles; but he talks like an honest man of decided sagacity.

HARVARD AND OXFORD. The full reports of the Oxford and Harvard boat race which we have now received by mail are pleasanter reading for Americans than the bare and cold history of defeat which came ten days ago by telegraph. The verdict, of course, upon the styles of the two crews is still the same, and we cannot yet believe that Harvard rowed in good form, or was properly trained, or properly coached. Far better however than victory in a contest where we had no right to expect anything but defeat, is the assurance this race has brought us of a warm and chivalrous feeling between the two nations which could spring from nothing except mutual esteem. The gallantry which inspired our lads to cross the Atlantic for the sake of engaging in a well-nigh hopeless race, and to yield everything which their opponents demanded in order to make a match, was thoroughly appreciated by the English people, and to many of them the defeat of the American rowers was something of a personal disappointment. "What " will strike you," says our correspondent, G. W. S., "in the English comments, is their respectful and admiring tone toward the beaten crew." Nor was this only the result of a magnanimous impulse. There was a hearty admiration for the Harvards' performance-a performance which, especially considering their bad physical condition, certainly surprised all who had watched them at practice. We publish to-day a letter to our correspondent from Mr. Charles Reade, whose familiarity with boating matters is well known to the readers of "Very Hard Cash," in which novel there is one of the finest descriptions of a rowing match ever written. Mr. Reade was a careful observer of the crews from the first, and he tells us it could hardly be believed in the United States to what an extent he sympathized with our gallant representatives. He is full of admiration for their achievements, and goes so far as to say that "Harvard "pulled the handsomer stroke of the two," and kept the same form from the day they first appeared upon the Thames until the end, which Oxford did not. Here Mr. Reade is at variance with our own correspondent and with the London press, but the spirit which dictates his judgment will be none the less gratefully appreciated. The acknowledgment of Mr. Willan of the Oxford crew, that he had never rowed a harder race, accords with Mr. Reade's observation that "Oxford did not wait for their opponents," as they sometimes do for Cambridge, "but pulled " all they knew from the first," and with the acknowledgment of The Telegraph that the Americans "rowed the seasoned and victorious

'rear at the winning post." The frankness and good spirit of such remarks is of course most gratifying, and perhaps it was well worth the voyage of the Harvard men merely to have called it out, and to draw from the English press the opinion that "the university which numbers alumni like "those four does not need the help of cen-"turies to become renowned." Still, we must remember that the purpose of the match was to test the merits of the two national styles of rowing, and on this point the vanquished crew are slow to accept the lesson of their defeat. While there is so much attributable to bad steering, unfamiliarity with the course, the unaccustomed employment of a coxswain, influences of a strange climate, and the accidental ailments of some of the men, it is natural that the Harvards defects in the stroke and the training to which they have so resolutely adhered. Probably the dispute will not be settled until the waters. If we are beaten then, it will cerwe shall be glad of an opportunity to return the cordial hospitality which our young men have received on the other side of the ocean.

Dark Blues such a good match that only per-

fect oarsmen could have kept them in the

MORE REFORM.

If it be true, as some of the official bulletins would have us believe, that His Majesty of France has been subject of late to nothing physically worse than a very encouraging kind of rheumatism, then we presume the most serious of the imperial afflictions are moral and political. The Emperor may not be indeed the abject victim of a disease baffling to the science of medicine, but it is probable that he is more or less subject to an infirmity well known in politics, and is sick of reform. A robust Emperor would not have an insuperable task in recovering from the symptoms now displayed in the body politic of France, always supposing that Empire itself is not a disease of such a character as to be incurable by reform. It is possible that His Majesty will survive the latest symptoms of progress, but who and what, finally, are to cure the malady known as empire? Who shall prescribe at last for the Emperor, seeing that his disease is France's health, and that so many Frenchmen are interested in keeping His Majesty under the

weather? The Emperor is about to take up his bed and walk to Paris, if the gossips say truly; but really his disease is only beginning again. The other day he signed decrees, and received his Senate's exhibit of the passage of the plan of reform which he marked out several months ago. All this looks like business and health, and to the gentlemen of the bedchamber His Majesty may seem good for ten years yet. Nevertheless, the high-priest of Napoleonism cannot escape the disease, whereof the Senatus Consultum, the Councils-General, and Prince Napoleon are symptoms. It is a right excellent malady, and though it be poison to Imperialism it may be meat to France. The consumption of the Empire has begun with reform and concession, and it is to be seen whether it must

die a speedy or a lingering death. The passage of the Senatus Consultum, almost exactly as the Emperor sketched it in the first instance, was a foregone conclusion, trouble in agreeing with the Commission charged with its report that the initiative in law-making, the right to amend and interpellate, and to propose orders of the day, the publicity of debate, the consideration of the budget in detail, and the principle of ministesiderable changes. But France, once taught

its

doubt generous alms in the eyes of those who conceive that the French are more apt to be beggars than choosers. But here again is unsatisfied France, with a Prince at its front, clamoring for more, and now the Councils-General add their voices to the demand which has gone up out of the late elections. Over and above the Emperor's programme, some of the Councils appear disposed to ask rights for themselves. That of Dijon has entertained a motion for public sittings, for the right of the Councils to express themselves on every important public topic, for the election by ballot of local administrative commissions to serve during three years, and for the disqualification of imperial office-holders to sit as members of Councils. In another Council a motion has been made for municipal independence, for the reform of the circumscriptions, and for the revision of the Press laws. Although we see it officially denied that any considerable movement has been made in these department councils in the way of new reform, the facts recorded are sufficiently indicative. Prince Napoleon sounded a timely note in his late speech, which, whether it were or not an imperial feeler, has found the great French instrument rather loudly in tune. The illness of the Emperor, equally with the utterance of the Prince, makes sharp the significance of the hour to France, and we may now look for further progress in the direction of the municipalities and prefectures in the same expectation with which we viewed the results of the late electiens. A new Ministry with Prince Napoleon at its head, as The London Times to-day suggests, seems not so probable as plausible; but municipal self-government is evidently a fixed feature of the new Reform bill, and the Empire liberalized is France becoming republicanized.

ALDERMEN AS MAGISTRATES.

By what right does an Alderman officiate as a Police Justice? We are under the impression that the magisterial functions of Aldermen were specifically repealed some years ago. At any rate, their much-abused power of visiting station-houses at all hours of the night and discharging their shoulder-hitting friends was cut short; and it is our impression that the same act, or one of nearly the same date, deprived them of the right to act as criminal magistrates. Possibly this only extended to their sitting as Judges at trials; but we should like to see any legitimate authority for their acting as committing magistrates, or in any other judicial capacity.

If all the members of our Board of Aldermen are bona fide magistrates, with power to examine, commit, hold to bail, try and sentence or discharge, where is the need of the eight Police Justices, the General Sessions, or, in fact, of the Supreme bench in its function (as Oyer and Terminer? That the Aldermen, as instruments of the Great Ring, dictate and control the action of most of the judges below the Supreme Court, and even to some extent on that bench, is known to all men. They own and work their scavengers; but why should they themselves go about with the midnight lan-

Are not Dowling and Hogan ornaments enough for one bench, without dragging in the roseate efflorescence of O'Brien ? Only imagine the direful consequences of seventeen Aldermanic-Justices, ready to mount the Judicial bench and "deal damnation round the land on "each they deem their foe." If they have such power, the good old times have returned, and the threat made by a criminal to a west-side magistrate that by and by his chair would be filled by, (no matter about the name; it is, or ought to be, on the register at Sing Sing State Prison,) when he-the present magistrate, would "catch hell," was entirely warranted in fact, however reprehensible in principle.

We trust our readers will not be puzzled as to what to believe in the fierce quarrel between should be loth to ascribe their failure to Mr. Oakey Hall's paper and Mr. Belmont's paper, The Leader and The World. It is n't a safe rule to follow as regards Democratic newspapers in general, but for these two, and for race is repeated with reversed conditions-that this particular case, we exhort all to adopt our is, until the Oxfords try their oars in American plan and give implicit faith to everything each tells about the other. The Leader says the tainly be high time for us to change our style poll-books show that the numerous and able and system. At any rate, beaten or victorious, Editors of The World didn't vote. We believe that. If the poll-books don't show it, they can be very easily made to, and they will be just as honest records afterward as they are now. The World says that the statement of The Leader isn't true. We believe that. If this particular statement should turn out not to deserve such a stigma, there are plenty of others to pick from. The Leader says The World did its party more harm than good last Fall. We believe that-with a mental reservation in favor of the Arithmetic Man. He was a sweet boon; and it is downright ingratitude in Tammany not to cherish his memory. The World says The Leader's Editor and the Editor's Owner are shameless and cunning corruptionists of the Ring, and we would like to see the human being in New-York stupid enough not to believe that !-And now for the clarion voice of Pomeroy in the fray! We languish for Pomeroy!

The character of the opposition which the Burlingame treaty encounters in the foreign colonies at Hong Kong and Shanghai seems to be pretty well understood in England, and the opinion of The Pall Mall Gazette respecting it agrees in the main with our own. "The 'European and American communities settled in China," says this journal, "bave all along cherished a definite and intelligible theory of their position in the empire. They are there to consult their own interests by whatever means may present themselves. The primary duty of a Chinaman is to trade with foreigners, and this principle being admitted it follows that every foreigner has an inalienable right to enforce the fulfillment of this duty. To do this by means of treaties with the central authorities is thought to be a circuitous and unsatisfactory process. The favorite method is to ignore the central authority altogether, and, as it is euphemistically termed, to make the local governors hear reason. By this means the delay attendant upon an appeal to Pekin is avoided, and wrongs, whether real or imaginary, are at once redressed by the intervention of the nearest gunboat. To men accustomed to look at matters in this spirit, any treaty must be distasteful in so far as it implies reciprocity. As Mr. Browne said, equality is not possible; not possible, that is, without giving up a number of highly convenient privileges."

Boston is making superhuman efforts to get rid of her white elephant. The Coliseum must be removed before the end of next month, and after much tribulation a plan has at last been devised for disposing of it. Three concerts are what it is to be fed with the bread to be given, winding up with a sort of lottery, of liberty, is not willing to break the understanding being that the drawer of the fast upon anything short of a unlucky number will have the Coliseum on ways produce upon the philosophic mind. One | would marm any one who did not understand the dema- | meal. The Emperor's concessions were no I his hands, and those who come next it pledg- | was

ing themselves to carry away the paintings of the Angel of Peace, St. Cecilia, and other works of Jubilee art. We are not sanguine about this scheme. Three concerts in the Coliseum would be an awful temptation to the Boston mind,-but think of the risk!

There is, we are told, a colored gentleman at Saratoga, officiating with credit as barber at one of the great hotels, who is an Alderman of the Federal Metropolis. When, O when, shall New-Yorkhave an Alderman who makes his living thus honorably and honestly?

It is said that notwithstanding the efforts of the French Emperor to improve the hygienic condition of Paris, the growth of the new generation is stinted; emaciation is common, the complexion is muddy, and death generally arises from impoverished blood. The cause is ascribed to the "carbonic acid produced by the pulmonary emanations of two millions of 'human beings, each of whom daily exhales 219 'grammes of oxide of carbon." To this may be added the noxious vapors from gas manufactories, chemical works, and the like. Another cause of impoverishment is the increased use of tobacco and alcohol. In 1867, 761,625,000 cigars were smoked; while the consumption of alcohol was doubled in seventeen years.

A Railroad has been rather quietly constructed, by the Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company, up the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna from the Coal region (via Tunkhannock, Towanda, and Athens) to Waverley on the New-York and Erie, It is to be formally opened to-morrow (Thursday), when an excursion train will leave Wilkesbarre at 6 a. m., and reach Waverley at 11:40. This is a new outlet for Coal coming to Central New-York.

Whatever spark of hope may have lingered in men's bosoms that some of the 200 miners at the bottom of the Avondale shaft might come forth alive, will be extinguished on reading this morning's report. After long labor a party of explorers reached the bottom of the mine and penetrated some distance into the galleries, but no sign of life was found, and the gas was still so strong that they had to leave the search unfinished. Nothing remains but to recover the bodies as soon as possibleand then to compel every mine operator to sink a separate ventilating shaft.

The proceedings in the Susquehanna Rail road quarrel yesterday at Albany are said to have been highly decorous, both parties uniting in an intelligent and successful effort to bring the machinery of the law into utter contempt. In the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year there was a Fisk ticket and a Ramsey ticket. Each party got out an injunction against the other, and it is hardly necessary to say that the opposing injunctions were both impartially disregarded. Meanwhile Gov. Hoffman retains possession of the road, and invites the courts to decide which board is legally elected.

Complaint was recently lodged with the U. S. District-Attorney against certain parties for alleged fraud upon the Government, growing out of the execution of the Internal Revenue law, and one or two arrests have been made. The evening papers of yesterday mention the arrest of Mr. Sheridan Shook in connection with the matter. This we believe is not exactly correct. Mr. Shook voluntarily came forward and entered bail in the case. As we understand the matter, the Government has in this case been defrauded of several thousand dollars by one or more of its officers. But it is not believed that Mr. Shook can be personally implicated in the fraud. The guilty party has probably not yet been arrested.

THE DRAMA.

THE HANLEY BENEFIT TO-DAY.

The first of the series of three performances to be given for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Hanley will take place to-day at Booth's Theater. We carnestly hope it may prove a practical and substantial success. Mr. Jefferson appears as Eip Van Winkle. A stronger attraction could not be offered. It is offered, too, in a graceful and significant way. Mr. Jefferson's name is not hackneyed in connection with bensfits. He not only serves a good cause, therefore, but he ndorses its worth. The playing of "Rip Van Winkle" twice in one day is no trifling matter. All the performers deserve credit for their labor in behalf of the bereaved family of a worthy comrade. The additional peformances for the Hanley Benefit will, as announced already, be given at the Academy of Music, on Friday eveningwhen "Othello" will be acted, with Mr. Booth as Iago, and Mr. McCullough as Othello-and on Saturday after-noon, at Wallack's Theater, when Mr. Owens will play Solon Shingle. Mr. Lovy, the well-known cornet player, has volunteered his services, and will appear on one of these occasions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Booth's company, for the Fall and Winer season, is summoned to assemble at the theater on Thursday next .- " Patrie" will be revived next Monday at the Grand Opera House.-Next Monday evening will also bring us the reopening of Bryant's Minstrel Hall, and the first appearance, in several years, of Herman, the celebrated magician, at the Academy of Music.-The Fall season at Selwyn's Theater, Boston, began last Monday night, with the comedy of "Wonder."—The regular sca-son at Wallack's Theater will commence next Wednesday, September 15. "The School for Scandal" will be the opening plece."-At Wood's Museum, this week, the Rand Sisters perform in the afternoon, and the Zavistowski Sisters in the evening.—Letta is playing to densely crowded houses, at the California Theater, San Fran-

BOOTH'S THEATER.

An idle rumor was industriously circulated vesterday, on the exchange, to the effect that Mr. James Fisk, jr., owns a large controlling interest in Booth's Theater. This is not the first time that such a statement has been put in circulation. We take occasion statement has been put in circulation. We take occasion to say, therefore, upon the best possible authority, that James Fisk, jr., is no way concerned in Booth's Theater, directly or indirectly; that he does not own, and never has owned, a sixpence worth of the property; and that the idle rumor to which we have referred is only one more of the numberless expedients to which the love of notoriety forces one of its most unfortunate victims.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

St. Louis, Sept. 7 .- A box, containing the autilated body of a man, was found a few days since near Omaha, Nebraska. The head was severed from the body and packed in one corner of the box; both legs had body and packed in one corner of the box; both legs had been chopped from the body, and afterward hacked off at the knee and ankle joints; the arms had been taken off at the shoulder, and packed closely alongside the body, while the other dissevered members had been placed in position with great incennity. The head had been sawed and chopped across the front portion of the skull and from the forchead toward the back part of the head, the top of which had been lifted off. On the chest was placed a fine lineu shirt, supposed to be of German manufacture. The flesh of the face was entirely decomposed, thus preventing a recognition of the features. The lid of the box was directed in plain black letters to "D. B. Sargent, Omaha, Neb." Nothing else was found which would in any way throw light upon the mystery. The box is sup-Omaha, Neb." Nothing else was found, which would in any way throw light upon the mystery. The box is sup-posed to have been either bought or stolen from Mr. Sar-gent for the purpose for which it was used. The coron-er's jury rendered a verdet of "death at the hands of some person or persons unknown." The body is supposed to be that of a man aged about 24 years, and had been dead three or four months.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. GALVESTON, Sept. 7.—A freight-train hence for Houston fell through Clear Creek bridge and was smashed. No lives were lost.

THE CASE OF THE RECRUITING AGENCY AT MACON, GA.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 7.—The examination of the Cuban Recruiting Agents commenced to-day before United States Commissioner Morrell. United States Attorney General Milledge is the counsel for the defense, Great interest is felt in the result, particularly by the parents of the younger recruits. The Court adjourned Great interest is felt in the result, particularly by the parents of the younger recruits. The Court adjourned until to morrow out of respect to the late Secretary of

THE LATE GEN. RAWLINS.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the bush ness of New-York was convened on very short pris vate notice at the U. S. Sub-Treasury at 31 p. m., yes

terday. On motion, ALEX. T. STEWART was called to the chair, and Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD appointed Secretary. HORACE GREELEY, being asked to state the object of the meeting, said:

of the meeting, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The man who died yesterday at Washington, of disease contracted by exposure in the War for the Union, was not generally known to his countrymen, because of the subordinate sphere in which his great services were mainly rendered. Born in obscurity, reared in poverty, he only quitted private life at the urgent call of his imperiled country, to which his best efforts were thenceforth given to the close of his career. Duty required of him this devotion, but did not require him to enrich himself at the public cost; and he did not. Still in the early prime of life, he had a right to count on being spared to make that provision for his family which his untimely death has precluded. Poor as he was born, he dies still poorer, leaving a widow and two young children to the generosity of those he has served so zealously and so nobly. This is all that occurs to me as needing to be said. I am sure your response will atone for any imperfection in sure your response will atone for any imperfection in the statement.

On motion, Messrs. Horace Greeley, R. C. Mc-Cormick, and H. B. Classin were appointed to draft resolves expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of Gen. Rawlins's widow and children:

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. Hon. Moses H. GRINNELL JESSE SELIGMAN, GEORGE OPDYKE, HORACE GREELEY. On motion, Gen. Daniel Butterfield was requested

to act as Treasurer of the fund. (His address is U. S. Sub-Treasury, New-York City.)

The following resolves, reported by the Committee, were unanimously adopted: Resolved. That in the sudden death of Gen. John A.

Resolved. That in the sudden death of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, the country has lost a devoted patriot and a faithful officer, whose services are not the less appreciated because rendered in a spirit of unselfish and unobtrusive devotion to duty. Resolved, That, having given his life to his country and left a dependent family wholly without means, the claims of that family constitute a debt which his countrymen will gladly, promptly, and ungrudgingly discharge.

discharge.

Resolved, That Gen. Daniel Butterfield be appointed to act as Treasurer of the fund for the benefit of Gen. Rawlins's family, and all persons willing to contribute to that fund be requested to send their contribute.

tributions directly to him.

Resolved. That Messrs. Daniel Butterfield, H. Greeley, J. Seligman, O. D. F. Grant, Geo. Opdyke, and M. H. Grinnell, be appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions in furtherance of the object of this meeting. The following subscriptions were announced-that

of Gen. Grant having been received by telegraph: The President. \$1,000 Jay Cooke & Co. \$1,000 Alex. T. Stewart | 1,000 Jay Cooke & Co. \$1,000 Alex. T. Stewart | 1,000 W. R. Vermilye | 1,000 H. B. Claffin | 1,000 Fisk & Hatch | 1,000 Moses Taylor | 1,000 Henry Clews | 1,000 Thomas Murphy | 1,000 Paul N. Spofford | 1,000 Jesse Seligman | 1,000 E. A. Merritt. | 1,000 J. M. Forbes | 1,000 M. H. Grinnell | 1,000 Richard Schell | 1,000 M. H. Grinnell | 1,000 M. H.

The Custom-House and Sub-Treasury will be closed tomorrow, and Gen. Butterfield has announced that the purchase of bonds advertised for to-morrow will not take place until Friday. Subscriptions for the relief fund will be received by Gen. Butterfield, at the Sub-Treasury.

THE BODY LYING IN STATE AT THE WAR DE PARTMENT-ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OB-SEQUIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The body of Secretary Rawlins was removed to the War Department this morning, and hes in state in Gen. Sherman's room. The Executive mansion and all the Departments are draped in mourning, and the interior of the War Department is festooned with black and the National flags intertwined with crape. Public business is entirely suspended in the War Department and its several bureaus. The President was at his office in the Executive mansion to-day, where he received and consulted with Secretaries Fish, Cox, Robeson, and acting Secretary Richardson, in relation to the arrangements for the obsequies. The President was suffering from an attack of neuralgia. When the body of the late Secretary Rawlins was removed to the War Department, Gen. Sherman and Adjutant-Gen. Townsend were present, and under their direction a guard was stationed at each end of the catafalque, and also at the entrances to the room. The case inclosing the remains is of iron, highly polished and varnished, lined with white satin and milted tastefully. On the sides are eight heavy silver andles, and each screw-head is covered by a silver rose, while on the top is placed a solid silver shield on which is engraved a number of stars and oak leaves, with the inscription "Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, born Feb. 13, 1831; died Sept. 6, 1869." The case is of a very handsome design, the lid fitting into a groove containing coment. It is perfectly air-tight. Over the face is a large oval heavy-plated glass, through which a full view of the countenance and bust can be obtained.

About noon to-day, the wife of Gen. Hunter, accom-

panied by the General and Gen. Michly, arranged a collection of flowers on the casket. A row of flowers was plaged around the oval-shaped glass over the face, while below a beautiful cross was arranged, as well as a handsome wreath, and flowers were arranged around the catafalque. During the day, a large number of persons visited

the War Department to take a last look at features of the deceased, among whom were the members of the Cabinet, Army and Navy officers, and many civilians and ladies of note. Gen. Rawlins's brother, Mr. Smith, his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Huriburt, mother of the late Secretary's wife. called and remained for some time in Gen. Sharman's office. There were many other visitors up to 10 o'clock to-night. The remains will be in state until the time of the funeral and the War Department will be kept open to afford the public an opportunity to see them. The following order was issued from the State Department this afternoon, designating the hour for the funeral, the names of the pall-bearers and other arrangements:

DEFARIMENT OF STATE,

DEFARIMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1889.

The remains of the Hon. John A. Rawlins, late Sceretary of War, will be interred with military honors, under
the direction of the (general of the Army, on Thursday,
the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. The following persens
will officiate as pall-bearers on the occasion: Brevet
Major Gen. Edward D. Townsend, Adjutant-General;
Brevet Major-Gen. Bandolph R. Marcy, Inspector General; Brevet Major-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, quartermaster General; Brevet Major-Gen. Amos B. Eatou,
Commissary General; Brevet Major-Gen. B. W. Brice,
Paymaster General; Brevet Major-Gen. B. W. Brice,
Paymaster General; Brevet Major-Gen. B. W. Brice,
Paymaster General; Brevet Major-Gen. A. A.
Humphreys, Chief of Engineers; Brevet Major-Gon. Alexander B. Dyer, Chief of Ordhance: Brevet Brig-Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer; Brevet Major-Gen. O. Howard, Brevet
Major-Gen. John E. Smith, Commotore Melancton Smith,
Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Clothing; Brig.Gen. Jacob Zeilen, Marine Corps; Brig.-Gen. Gien. Gies A.
Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and the
Hon. Sayles J. Bowen, Mayor of Washington. On the
day of the funeral the customary number of guns will
be fired from all the arsenals, forts, and Navy-Yards in
the United States, and from the military and naval academics. Flags will be kept at half-mast, the CustomHouses and all public workshops closed during the day.
The General of the army and heads of the several executive departments will issue the orders necessary for carrying these directions into effect. P. Forder of the Preident. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

The funeral escort will be under command of Brevers

The funeral escort will be under command of Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe, and will consist of two companies of artillery from that post, two companies from Fort McHenry, s battation of United States Marines, Company-K, Fifth Cavairy, and Battory F, Fifth Artillery. Secretary Robeson has ordered the efficers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to the Navy Yard and stations and Marine Corps attached to the Navy Yard and stations to assemble at the Navy Department in full dress, to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to Major-General John A. Rawlins. He has also ordered General Zellin to detail the battalion of Marines at headquarters here, as a part of the funeral escort.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State transmitted to all excepting the War Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sept. 7, 1962.

It is my melanchely duty to inform you that the Hon. Juc. A. Kawins, Secretary of War, departed this life at 4120 of clock yestenday afternoon. In consequence of this afflicting event, the President directs that the Executive Departments of the diversement be careful to manifest event observance of honor which custom has established as appropriate to the memory of one so eminent as a nuble functionary and as distinguished as a citizen.

The Secretary of State has also issued the following circular to the Heads of Departments,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the President directs me to communicate to you his order that, in bonor of the memory of flou, John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, who died yesterdar, at ivelys initiates past four o'clock, p. m., the Executive Departments shall be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that they be closed from the morning of the fith instruction after the obseques of the deceased shall have been solemnized.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

In accordance with the above, the several Secretaries

In accordance with the above, the several Secretaries have addressed letters to the heads of the Bureaus under them, suspending business to-morrow and on Thursday, until after the obsequies shall have been concluded.

TRASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 7, 1832.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon, John A. Barlins, decased, late Secretary of War, the Custom-Honses will be closed; the public works under the control of this Department suspended and the days kept at har-mast during Thursday, the 6th inst, the day on which the obsequies of the decased will be seliminated.

WM. A. Brutandson, Acting Secretary.

Under this order the following have been issued:
This way Dreaman, Washis cross, Sept. 7, 1879.
Is a mark of respect to the memore of the late Hon. India a Combine